The Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

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Your candidates reply

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— A year after the storms

OCTOBER, 1956

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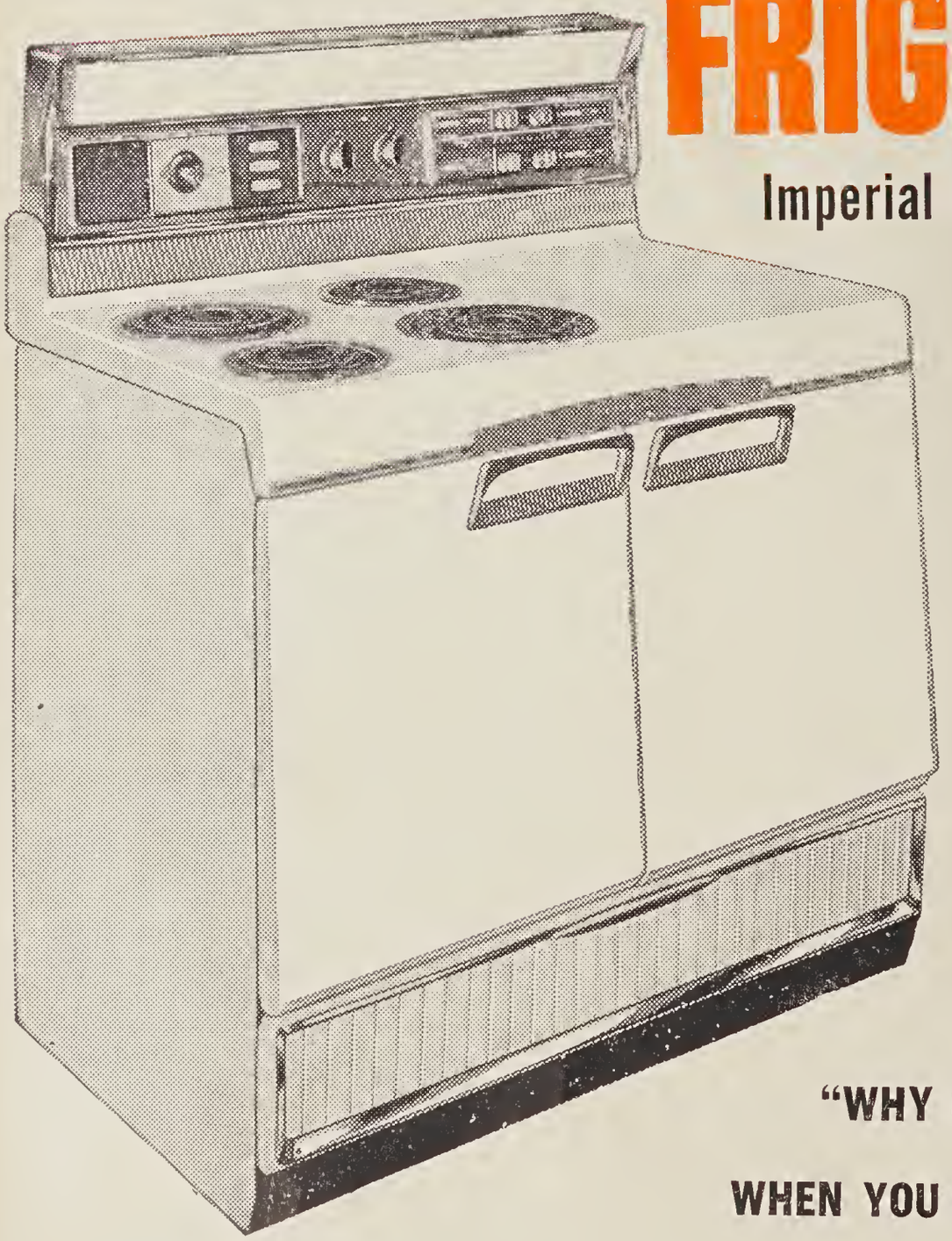

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the Carolina Farmer

OCTOBER, 1956

Volume 11 *Number 10*

J. C. BROWN, JR., Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor

LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

THIS MONTH find farmers harvesting a good corn crop, and nobody needs it more than the heroic coastal farmers we tell about on page 10. . . . Elsewhere CF writes of a farmer who always makes a profit on another fall crop. . . . And on Page 8, you can find out how your candidates for Congress feel about REA.

THE COVER—The state's biggest show rates front-page billing in October, and CF proudly features the State Fair on *its* front; inside it presents some of the prettiest girls in Tarheelia, who will seek the title of Dairy Princess at the Fair.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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Come down, come down from your ivory tower we can't call you up there

IF LAWS WERE WRITTEN in a vacuum, by gods whose hands were unguided by human experience and suffering, it would be meet and right for lesser gods to interpret them in just such a sterile atmosphere. Fortunately for the public, laws are written by practical men who are close to the problems, customs, and failings of the people they serve.

In 1945, some 80 years after the telephone was invented, only 5 per cent of our farms had phone service. The General Assembly of that year took more than casual interest in this fact. It saw fit to pass a law designed to bring telephone service to rural people. It authorized the formation of telephone co-ops to provide service when private companies in an area were unwilling to do so; it gave the co-ops the authority, power, and duty to accomplish this purpose.

As written laws do, this one left many things unsaid, but the tone, and the very existence of the law, demonstrate that the legislators fully intended to enable the telephone cooperatives to conduct their business.

WITHOUT A DOUBT, the General Assembly was aware that in order to do business, telephone companies must have exclusive operating rights within certain boundaries. The lawmakers had no intention of starving the telephone co-ops they had just authorized, by denying them this same right that private companies enjoy. To accuse the legislators of this intention is to call them unrealistic, and wasteful of the taxpayers' time and money.

In three recent decisions, the North Carolina Utilities Commission, sitting piously on a plane far above reality, denied that the telephone cooperatives had any exclusive territory. It ordered private companies to enter the areas that the co-ops had every reason to claim as theirs. It directed the companies to serve certain selected customers—not all of the people living in the area, just a few. In so doing, it endangered the economic structure of the non-profit cooperatives.

THE COMMISSION LOOKED down from its high seat and noticed that some members of the Surry telephone cooperative had waited since 1951 for service, but the Commission failed to see that thousands of farmers have waited since 1861 for service from private companies.

And then it said, "the regulated telephone companies are rapidly reaching the position where they can supply all of the telephone service requirements of the state."

In reality, in October of 1956, the people on 83 per cent of the state's farms might as well live in the Stone Age so far as telephone service is concerned.

You say the companies are near the point where they can serve all of the people, Mr. Commissioners. Well, there are people on 223,000 farms who would very much like to see them do it, and it's within your power to order it done.

Welcome

A warm welcome goes to 4,100 new readers this month. They are members of Haywood Electric Membership Corporation, which operates from the new editor's home town of Waynesville, and serves farmers in five counties: Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Transylvania.

The addition of Haywood EMC to *CF's* mailing list boosts the magazine's circulation to a healthy 123,234, and increases statewide circulation by four counties. (*CF* has heretofore had no circulation in Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Transylvania Counties.) The magazine will now go into the homes of rural electric cooperative members in 73 North Carolina counties.

R. C. Sheffield manages Haywood EMC, and Roy B. Medford is president of the co-op's board of directors.

FARMING

news and information you can use

TOBACCO TIME: With congestion at redrying plants last month and a drop in the price of leaf grades, the North Carolina Farm Bureau asked the Bright Belt Warehouse Association for a week-long cut in selling time, and was turned down. Bureau President A. D. Williams then appealed to farmers to slow down their marketing and to hold back a little on the leaf grades. Growers lost several million dollars in one week when leaf prices dropped. Bright Belt President F. S. Royster denied that congestion was the basic problem: "We've just got too much tobacco, and we've had too much since 1951."

A Forsyth County farmer made his own tobacco harvester out of old auto parts and an 8½ horsepower motor. Woodrow Park of Clemmons, Route 2, says it works so well he plans to build a machine to harvest his sweet potato crop.

SPEAKING OF SWEET POTATOES, Tar Heel farmers face the most pleasant marketing prospects in many a day. Expecting an average yield of 114 bushels per acre, the state's growers will sell on a short national market. Louisiana, the No. 1 state, usually supplies about 30 per cent of the national production, but this year her crop is down by 3 million bushels. North Carolina ranks second in sweet potato growing.

EXPORT A HOG: Claiming a fair share of the best stock in the country, North Carolina purebred breeders may be able to help a neighbor out. The Mexican government plans to import 360 purebred boars and 1,300 purebred gilts to improve its swine herds. It appears Mexico prefers Durocs, Hampshires, Yorkshires, and Berkshires, in that order. If you're interested in more details, write to W. G. Lodwick, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Mexico City, D. F.

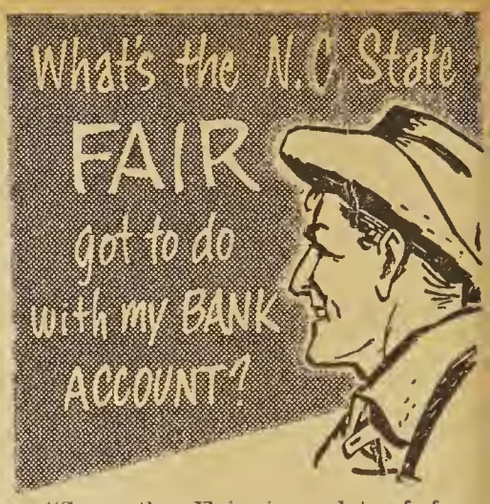
A record soybean crop this year should send North Carolina growers searching for storage. John M. Curtis, extension marketing specialist, advises farmers to store their beans if price drops below the loan price by more than the cost of storage.

YOU HAVE A CHOICE in determining your social security tax if you are a self-employed farmer. If your gross farm income is not more than $1,800, you may report your actual net earnings, or you may report two-thirds of your gross farm income.

COSTLY RAIN: An inch of rain can cut the value of your hay by 40 per cent, says D. G. Harwood, Extension farm marketing specialist. If you have 50 tons of curing hay, worth $30 a ton, an inch-rain can cost you $600, he reasons. Hay driers might well be money saved rather than spent.

An Iowa State College specialist finds that high quality corn silage keeps down the cost of winter feeding of sheep. He says you get best results by limiting the silage to 2 or 3 pounds per head daily, and using legume hay for the rest of the roughage. If you feed corn silage without hay, add a half-ounce of ground limestone per ewe and one-fourth pound of high-protein supplement a day.

SILAGE CAN BE DANGEROUS, so watch your step in putting it up this fall. The danger comes from gas which accumulates, and each year several persons die from it. Watch for yellow or brown fumes near the silo, and if they are present, stay away. Don't let anyone enter the silo unless you have operated the blower for 10 to 15 minutes. Always leave the chute door open at the top, and provide extra ventilation at the base of the chute when silos are attached to the barn. Keep children and animals clear of the silo area for the first 10 days after filling.



"Sure—the Fair is a lot of fun for us. But the real value to me is the ideas I get from the farm exhibits. I always take home at least one good idea that

HELPS ME MAKE MORE MONEY

I talk with equipment manufacturers themselves—with other farmers who have new ideas.

I'm a pretty good farmer myself, but there's always something new to learn at the N. C. State Fair.

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1956
N. C. STATE **FAIR**
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In the Opinion *of*

DAVID S. WEAVER
Director
N. C. Agricultural Extension Service

Farm Prosperity Depends on Growth of Local Leadership . . .

THE HISTORY of man is the story of a hungry animal in search of food. Throughout the centuries, the way of the world has changed as groups of men searching for better land and protection for that land and their families have moved about and finally located on the most fertile spots of the earth's surface. Most wars have originated because of the desire of a nation to expand its food and fiber producing ability through the acquisition of new lands. In the United States, the number of people necessary to supply the nation has steadily declined; in a century it has dropped from 70 per cent to 12 per cent of the population. This trend will continue until a very small minority will be charged with the responsibility of supplying an adequate diet to an ever-increasing number of people. To insure the nation's supply of food and to enable the producers of that food to enjoy economic benefits comparable to the rest of the nation, two great needs can be pointed out: The proper management of the land so as to insure continuous production, and the development of leaders to guide the destiny and the progress of the food-producing group.

With all other groups organized to further their interest at the market place and in legislative halls, it is imperative that agriculture meet this challenge also. In every neighborhood, community, country and state, there is a vast pool of undeveloped leadership. Until this leadership arises at every level, agriculture can continue to look forward to a low-income, depressed condition. Education, travel, and other factors are very gradually bringing to the rural areas an enlightened outlook, but progress is not fast enough. The tragedy of the situation is that the very group that has made the abundant life possible in America enjoys that abundance to a less extent than any other large segment of the population. The increased efficiency of agricultural production has released millions of able-bodied workers to develop the non-agricultural resources of this country to the point where we lead the world in the production of almost everything. Other nations with similar natural resources have been unable to develop them because the vast majority of the population is still necessary to produce food and fiber for the people of those nations.

The farmer has passed the benefits of advancing technology on to his customers. This is good for the customers, but until the farmer learns to retain at least a portion of the benefits of his advancing technology, he will continue to receive less than a fair portion of the nation's wealth. No longer can the individual farm family make very much progress by itself—it must learn to work with other families for the benefit of the group. Group action always requires leadership and it is to leadership that we must look for agricultural prosperity. More and more the concept of Extension work is changing from that of an agency geared only to production to one which can help in the development of leadership. Our progress distinctly depends upon how well we learn to work together and our ability to work together will depend upon the leadership which can be developed.

David S. Weaver

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editor on this subject.

in our MAIL BOX

MR. JONAS OBJECTS

This is in reply to your letter of September 7, submitting a questionnaire that you are asking Congressional candidates to answer.

I have responded on the attached sheet to all of the questions you have submitted but would like to request that you publish the following statement from me in connection with any reference to this matter:

I regret to note from your May 1956 issue that the *Carolina Farmer* 'graded' members of Congress as favorable or unfavorable to REA on the basis of how they may have voted on what somebody else has selected as key votes. This is obviously unfair for several reasons:

First, because many votes are not record votes and therefore are not reflected in any compilation. Second, many votes in addition to those selected by somebody else as 'key' votes are cast during a Congressman's term in office and his entire record should be counted instead of a selected few votes. Third, and most important of all, is the fact that you do not give the Congressman an opportunity to explain why he voted as he did on the arbitrarily selected issues. There are many reasons why a Member may have voted the way he did other than being 'favorable' or 'unfavorable' to REA; and I most sincerely protest against being 'graded' on the basis of a few votes without any opportunity to explain my position.

Regardless of what officials of NRECA [National Rural Electric Co-operative Association] or any other organization say, I have supported all reasonable requests for appropriations for the rural electric and rural telephone programs and expect to continue to do so, I think REA has demonstrated its usefulness and is deserving of support but that is not to say that I will blindly support every project sponsored by NRECA or any other organization. I do not believe the people I represent expect me to be a rubber stamp Congressman and feel that I will consider every measure that comes before Congress on the merits of the individual case and vote my honest convictions. I consider my attitude and record as entirely favorable to REA.

In fairness I think you should carry the foregoing statement along with any comment about my attitude or responses to the questions on the questionnaire.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES RAPER JONAS
10th District, North Carolina
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

For Mr. Jonas's answer to the questionnaire see pages 8 and 9. For CF's comments on Mr. Jonas's letter, see page 26.—EDITOR.

STEEL, PLEASE

Please advise if you know of any place that I can purchase one-gallon milk cans made of stainless steel. The others do not stand up well with use.

FRANK J. VIDA
Mill Spring

United States Steel suggests that readers who, like Mr. Vida, are interested in stainless steel milk cans write to one of these three manufacturers: John Wood Company, Metalware Division, 509 Front Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota; The Vollrath Company, Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Consolidated Siphon Supply Company, 22-24 Wooster Street, New York 13, New York.—EDITOR.

TO SEE

I am told that you can help me plan a correctly lighted study center for my daughter. We have just discovered that she has bad eye-sight and are most anxious to see that any light in our home is so arranged as to limit strain on her eyes. Please send me what information you can.

MRS. HENRY M. BROWN
Magnolia, Route 1

Mrs. Brown and other parents of school-age children will be interested in the article on proper lighting for the study center found on page 20 of this issue.—EDITOR.

MORE ON WIRING

Along with the nearly 4,000 other members of the Pitt and Green Electric Membership Corporation, I have read and enjoyed the *Carolina Farmer* for the past several months.

As I read the *Farmer,* I keep thinking about the wonderful opportunity it presents—going to some 120,000 rural electric consumers—for you of Tarheel Electric to talk to those people about the importance of improving their electrical wiring systems. Yet, it seems the *Carolina Farmer,* like so many other publications, sort of leaves out the wiring story. I, for one, would like to see this omission corrected.

WILTON O. ROWE
Snow Hill, Route 3

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SAVE 5% to 40% EXTRA BUSHELS per ACRE

Sove even more in distress fields. Shields gently lift up lodged growth—soves beons that lay between rows—those lost below sickle. Easily ottoched to ony moke harvester, combine or binder; mounted or pull type. Shields ride smoothly over rough terrain, do not interfere with operation of mochine. Two shields needed per row. Only $14.75 per poir—wt.—22#. Ask your dealer or order direct—shipped parcel post (includes postoge & soles tax). Specify verticol or horizontal mounting.

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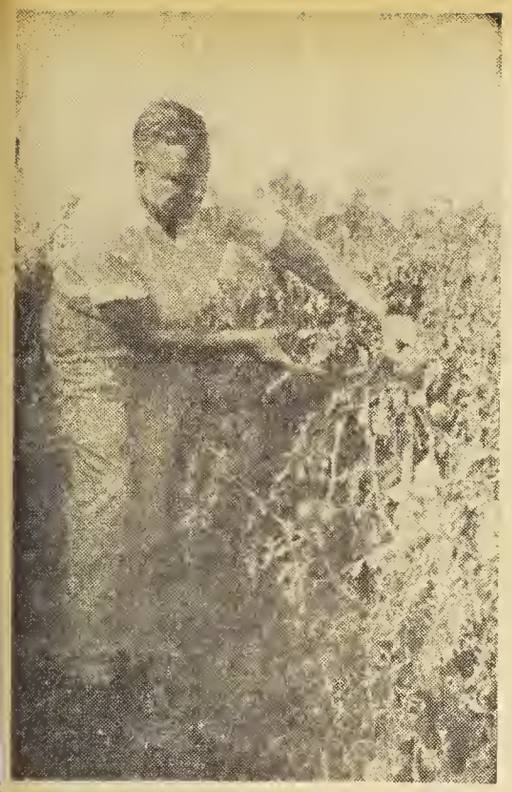

Harry Thomas finds satisfaction and money in

fall tomatoes

JUST about now when most farmers are anxiously waiting for the tobacco sales to hit a comfortable average, a Burgaw man is selling a high money crop "he made before breakfast and after supper."

If this season follows the rule, Harry Thomas will get as much for his fall tomatoes as he would for an equal acreage of good tobacco.

Thomas is electrification advisor to the 9,000-member Four County Electric Membership Corporation, and helping farmers get the most benefit from rural electrification is his life. His hobby is growing tomatoes and putting them on the market when they are scarcest, and that's in the fall and early spring.

Many farmers view tomatoes—particularly fall tomatoes—as a troublesome and risky crop, and Thomas admits there are plenty of problems. But the only one he hasn't been able to handle is the weather, and he's working on that with irrigation.

Backed with farming experience gained during his Lee County boyhood, and information from State College, Thomas has made an enviable record these past three years with a half-acre of staked tomatoes.

Last fall he sold to Wilmington merchants for $6 a bushel; at that time the market was offering $1.50 for the quality that was generally available.

Thomas earned the $4.50 premium by careful handling and grading. He discards the culls and sells "from top to bottom of the basket." He tries to take to the store the same quality he pulls off the vine, and this requires careful handling and packaging.

So well has he done his job that buyers no longer check beyond what they can see of his tomatoes.

Thomas believes any grower who will take the time and trouble to do a competent job of handling will have no trouble selling spring and fall tomatoes.

A State College Extension specialist, Al Banadyga, goes further than that. "The farmer who can put good tomatoes on the market in spring and fall *always* makes money," he declares.

Getting tomatoes to that *good* stage requires plenty of care; it's not so much hard work as religious attention to the rules of successful tomato production. Thomas adheres to good general farming practices, such as having his soil tested, plus a few special ones.

He seeds for early plants, and—for spring tomatoes—gets them with the help of a hot bed. (State College points out that an "electrically heated hotbed is the most dependable and efficient, and in most all areas of the state current rates are low enough to permit its use.")

Thomas fertilizes according to instructions that come back from the State Department of Agriculture with his soil test results. One test showed he needed to side-dress with 400 pounds of soda, or equivalent. Some of his friends figured he'd ruined his crop when he followed the recommendations, and even Thomas was surprised when he made seven tons of luscious tomatoes from one-half acre; that's roughly twice the state average.

Perhaps most important, he takes every precaution to fend off the many diseases and insects that attack the crop. By staking his tomatoes, Thomas helps prevent late blight, and eases the chore of dusting and harvesting.

He irrigates regularly and considers it an essential production practice, not just an emergency measure. Once through the season, the husky war veteran looks around for somebody to help pick the heavily laden vines. He finds help no farther away than his wife and two young sons, Richard and Harry, Jr. An infant son, born two months ago, gives Thomas economic inspiration to grow a profitable crop.

Selling the crop, he explains, makes his hobby meaningful, but profit isn't his motive.

"I like to see plants grow and produce, and there's nothing better for a man than using his muscles."

If Thomas can use his muscles before breakfast and after supper and make a nice profit, what could a full-time farmer do?

Would you like to know how to produce tomatoes for the rich spring and fall markets? Then let *CF* hear from you.

Drop a note to: Crops Editor, *Carolina Farmer*, Suite 914, Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C.

If response is great enough, in our January issue we will carry timely details on varieties, seeding, hotbeds, fertilization, transplanting, cultivation, disease and insect control, and selling.

Congressional candidates for contested seats take a stand

ON THE RECORD

NINTH DISTRICT

HUGH ALEXANDER
Congressman

A. M. MILLER
Challenger
(did not respond)

Last April the *Carolina Farmer* requested views on the rural electrification program from the 17 men who were contending for Democratic Party nominations for six seats in the house and one in the Senate. (There were no primary contests for these nominations in the Republican Party.)

In our May issue, just prior to the primary elections, we published a summary of the positions taken by the 13 Democrats who actually replied. We also printed the voting records of the six incumbents, based on their votes on 11 key legislative measures affecting the rural electrification and telephone programs.

In the general elections to be held on November 6, the Democratic nominees for Congress face either no opposition or what is traditionally expected to be only nominal opposition in all but two of the state's 12 congressional districts. These two districts are the 9th, where Democratic incumbent Hugh Alexander of Kannapolis is opposed by Republican A. M. Miller of Salisbury, and the 10th, where Republican incumbent Charles R. Jonas of Lincolnton is opposed by Democrat Ben E. Douglas of Charlotte.

Last month we asked these four men to give us their views on the very same questions we submitted to the 17 Democratic primary candidates in April. All but Mr. Miller replied to our poll, and we are glad to publish both the questions and their answers in full:

TENTH DISTRICT

BEN DOUGLAS
Challenger

CHARLES JONAS
Congressman

1. *Would you oppose legislation, the practical effect of which would be to repeal or render ineffective the 50-year-old preference principle of giving non-profit cooperative and municipal electric systems the first opportunity to buy all surplus power generated at Federal power projects?*

ALEXANDER: "Generally speaking, I favor the preference principle."

JONAS: "I am not in favor of destroying the preference principle but reserve the right to myself to determine whether proposed legislation would in fact do that."

DOUGLAS: "Yes. I am keenly aware of the benefits provided by REA for many thousands of rural families in this state that otherwise would have been forced to wait decades before sharing in the benefits of this electronic age. I would oppose any program or measure which will render the program ineffective."

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2. *Would you oppose legislation which would flatly forbid the Federal Government from building transmission lines to market electric power generated at Federal power projects in areas where non-Federal transmission lines already exist?*

ALEXANDER: "Generally speaking, I would oppose legislation which flatly prohibits the government from building transmission lines under any cirmumstances. I feel each individual case should be considered on its merits. I am also of the opinion that duplicating Federal lines should not be built unless the private owners of existing lines refuse to wheel power to cooperatives at fair rates."

JONAS: "This question cannot properly be answered yes or no. Every proposal for the government to build a transmission line should be decided upon the merits of that particular case. I do not favor legislation which would 'flatly forbid' the federal government from ever building transmission lines but, as indicated, think the facts in each

particular case should determine that question."

DOUGLAS: "My inclination is to answer yes, however I would like to qualify this until I can give it more study."

---

3. Would you oppose legislation which would require Federal power projects to increase their power rates so as to reflect operating costs equivalent to the local, state and Federal taxes collected by commercial utility companies?

ALEXANDER: "I realize the REA has done a tremendous service to rural America and I would oppose leigslation which would be detrimental to its operation."

JONAS: "This is not in my opinion a fair question. This is another question that cannot properly be answered yes or no. Theoretically non-profit cooperatives should not be required to pay income taxes because they do not operate for profit. However, when they compete with commercial utility companies who do pay taxes, for commercial utility business, I feel they should pay taxes at least on the profit received from such operations. To hold otherwise would be rank discrimination against users of electricity, who must obtain their power from private utilities."

DOUGLAS: "Yes. However I do believe that certain counties in Western North Carolina should receive more than they now receive in lieu of taxes from TVA."

---

4. Would you oppose legislation which, by requiring REA to depend upon the open money market for its loan funds, would increase the interest rate paid by electric and telephone cooperatives on REA loans from the present 2 percent to from 3 to 5 percent?

(Continued on Page 17)

Also, as we did in May, we are publishing the voting records of the two incumbents on key legislative matters affecting the rural electrification program.

In presenting these voting records we think it appropriate and fair to make exactly the same qualifications as were stated in our May issue:

"Any evaluation of a vote as being favorable or unfavorable must be qualified to some extent. We have used the judgment of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. So when we say an incumbent's voting record is, say 75% favorable, we mean those two groups consider it to be 75% favorable.

"Two other qualifications should be noted. One is that there are many Congressional votes which are not record votes, so that we have no way of knowing how the incumbents voted in such cases . . .

"We also realize that a Congressman can be wholeheartedly in favor of REA but have some reservations about the related Federal power program."

For that reason we report here on only such of those measures as were realistically related to the welfare of the rural electrification program itself.

In the case of neither of the two incumbents would the inclusion of their record votes on *all* Federal and public power measures result in more favorable records.

The key measures on which we report in this issue include three of the 11 reported on last May (the other eight were acted upon before these two men were first elected to the House) plus four which were acted upon during the last weeks of the dying 84th Congress in July.

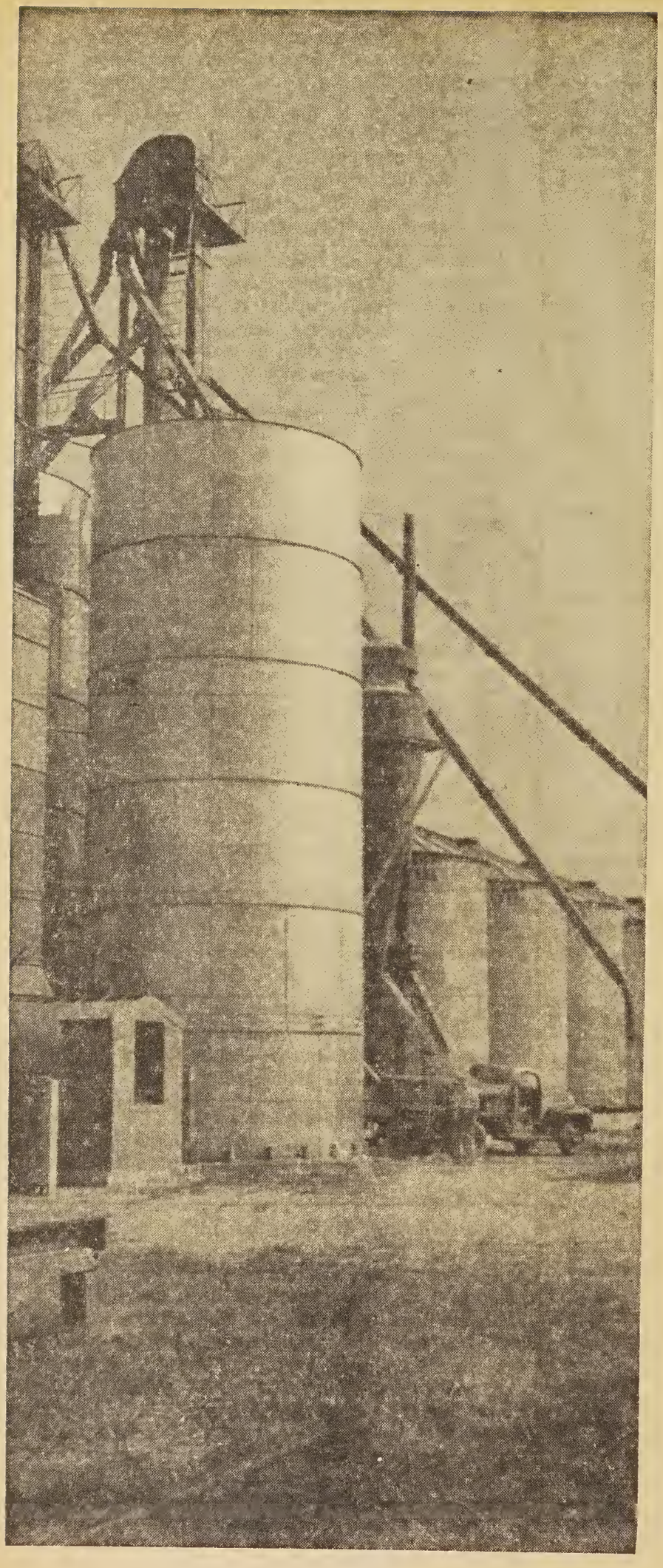
THEIR VOTES ON 7 KEY ISSUES

VOTES IN RED CONSIDERED FAVORABLE BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE	ALEXANDER	JONAS
1. An amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 permitting private owners of patents to deny their use to others, thus paving the way for a commercial atomic power monopoly	Y	Y
2. A motion to send the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 back to committee for improvement (the bill didn't provide for electric cooperative participation in the atomic power program)	N	N
3. Vote on passage of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (when this vote was taken in the House the bill didn't provide for electric cooperative participation in the atomic power program)	Y	Y
4. Vote to kill Atomic Energy bill in 1956 which would have authorized Federal Government to proceed with building atomic power plants and speed up entire atomic power program	N	Y
5. Vote to send back to committee (in order to amend, delay or kill) Atomic Energy bill in 1956, which provided for Federal Government to proceed with building atomic power plants and speed up entire atomic power program	N	Y
6. Vote to consider bill forbidding Interior Dept. to raise power rates in Southwest to cooperative customers until July, 1957	Y	N
7. Vote on passage of bill forbidding Interior Department to raise rates in Southwest to cooperative customers until July, 1957	O	N

AVERAGE: Mr. Alexander's record votes on the 7 key measures are *50% favorable*. Mr. Jonas's record votes on the 7 key measures are *100% unfavorable*.

(While Ben E. Douglas has never served in Congress, he has achieved a "record" of a sort concerning the rural electrification program. As reported on the pages of the *Farmer* in 1954, Mr. Douglas testified as the official spokesman for the State of North Carolina before the Hoover Commission's Task Force on Water Resources and Power. In so doing he failed even to mention, much less to support, the rural electric and telephone programs. Cooperative leaders protested this serious omission to the late Governor William B. Umstead. As a result, a supplemental statement, in which the State highly commended and supported these programs, was forwarded to the Hoover Commission several weeks later.)



A year after the STORMS

By J. C. BROWN, JR.

GRAIN trucks rush through the exciting stillness of ancient swamps, hurry to dryers and storage bins, and back to rich black fields to get another load of a bumper corn crop.

They move urgently this year. Fresh in the memory of North Carolina's coastal farmers are the devastating hurricanes of October, '54 and August, '55. This year they sent pickers into the fields the earliest in history, accepting penalties for moisture in order to get their corn out quickly.

A year ago in August, these people stood ankle-deep in water and tried to salvage a rotting crop—a record one that promised to erase many of the losses and debts of the previous year. With nothing to show for two years of work but overdue notes, many farmers doubted they would ever get enough money together to plant this crop.

The fact that they did is a hopeful story of people in trouble helping each other, of a benevolent government that can act quickly, and of businessmen with soft hearts and faith in their creditors. Nobody knows the story better than the farmers who live along the lines of Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation.

WEMCO's farmers in Hyde, Beaufort, and Washington Counties caught the worst punches that Hazel, Connie, Diane and Ione could throw. Those who escaped the wind and salt water caught the force of fresh water floods. Co-op manager Bill Bulluck sent crews out in boats to repair lines, as water from the Pungo River came close to the top of his own desk at Belhaven.

In parts of Hyde County, where many fields rise only six inches above the sea, corn stalks heavy with grain lay in a foot of ocean water—a poison that would make it impossible to grow another crop of corn or soybeans for some time to come.

Walter A. Cradle of Sladesville is closely acquainted with the struggle farmers of this area made to get through the past 24 months. As a farmer, he got about $5 each from the 260 acres he had in production last year. As a grocer doing business with

a people who had suffered two straight crop losses, he was forced to cut his stocks in half and ask his creditors for patience. But like his neighbors, he didn't quit. He sold off timber and cattle, and this year came back and cultivated 300 acres.

Cradle declares that it took lots of help for Hyde County farmers to get through last winter, and help was there. As soon as the wind blew itself out and the waters receded, the government came into the disaster areas and began distributing staples. At Sladesville, it gave out 8,000 pounds of food a month, making the last distribution in August.

Encouraged by specialists from agricultural agencies, farmers turned to thoughts of this year's crop. They got soil tests from the State Department of Agriculture, gypsum for their salty land from the ASC, advice on salt-tolerant crops and alternate sources of income from the Extension Service, and credit from government and private leanding agencies. Even with this help, the problems were forbidding.

Gypsum is no cure-all, many farmers found. It takes rain to wash it through the soil and neutralize the salt. Cradle treated some of his salted land, but he was afraid to try corn on it this year. Maybe next year he will, but he won't risk soybeans for a good while.

Salt land is spotty, and there are many fields with healthy crops growing in them. On the other hand, you can see places where farmers tried to find out whether they could grow corn on the briny land; ghostly fields of lonely stalks, weeds, and empty tenant houses give the answer.

R. C. Midyett of near Scranton is one of the farmers who have no crop this year, and it doesn't take him many words to explain why. "I didn't have the money to gamble with. Spent it all trying to recover from Hazel."

On the neighboring farm of Henry Garrish, Midyett's son is helping harvest a fair crop. Last year Garrish salvaged some of his corn, and stored in on the farm. At harvest, it would have brought only 30 cents a bushel. It cost roughly $1 a bushel to get out of the field.

In the higher areas of WEMCO's territory, around Pantego and Wenona, salt didn't reach the land, but fresh water did—rotting the grain and making it difficult to get out of the field.

The problem of fresh water isn't limited to hurricanes; poor drainage makes water a constant threat. Hurricanes made the problem more severe by adding to debris that clogs canals and creeks.

Along the road, new cut ditch banks expose a profile of the earth, dramatically revealing the strength and weakness of farming in this low, rich land. Topsoil a foot thick glistens black and heavy with water from a two-day old rain. Another downpour and it would well up into the fields.

At A. D. Swindell's famous farm near Pantego, Fernie Laughinghouse asserts that a cut-over swampland nearby could be turned into an Eden capable of supporting 100 families if ditches and canals were opened through it. The soil is so rich in organic matter that it burns.

Laughinghouse is Swindell's son-in-law, and mid-September found him at the grain dryer and elevator. Here he can store 70,000 bushels of corn. Barring hurricanes, it will be full many times before the fall is over.

With 1,800 acres of corn, Swindell saved only 10 per cent of his crop last year, but he's averaging 100 bushels an acre now. Still, according to Laughinghouse, it will take four or five good years to overcome the losses of the past two.

"Last year, there wasn't a man in Pantego who made enough to pay for his fertilizer," he reports. Credit saved the farmers here, and credit is still their biggest need, Laughinghouse believes.

Anyway you look at it, farmers will be a long time working out the effects of the storms, particularly with corn selling for $1.40 a bushel. "That was good 15 years ago, but prices of everything we have to buy have gone up a lot in 15 years," Laughinghouse points out.

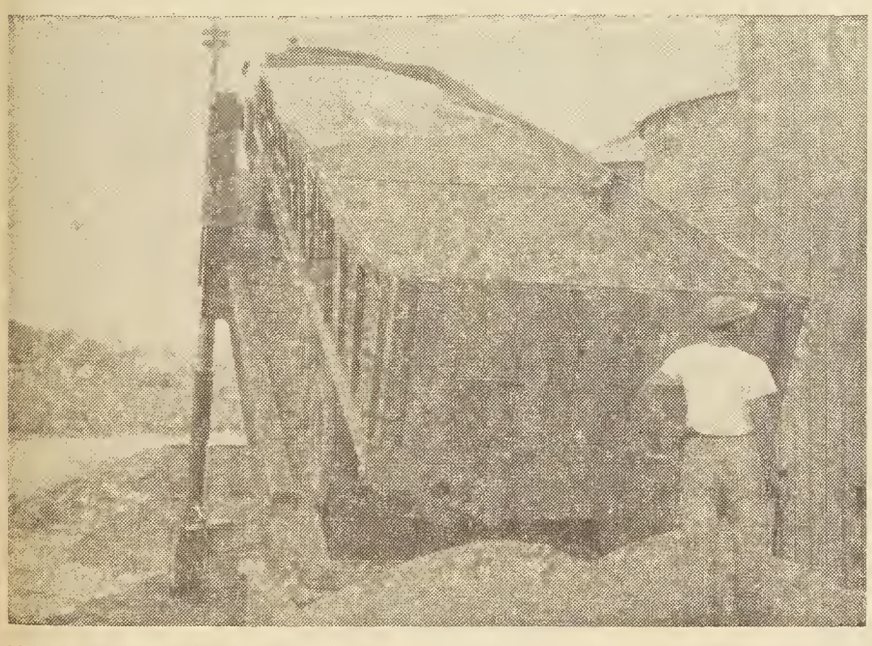
In his opinion, the farmer has to make it on volume and increased efficiency. "I don't see how the small farmer can do it," he notes sadly.

Up towards Plymouth, there's evidence that others recognize the need of efficiency. A WEMCO crew is installing three-phase power to two motors along a canal that helps drain Sunny View Farm. They had to convert almost two miles of line and build 1¼ miles of new line to do it.

Reed DeVany, the farm operator, will use electricity to replace gasoline motors that operate an "irrigation in reverse" system. When one drainage ditch becomes full, DeVany pumps the excess water into a canal. Should he need water for irrigation, he can pump back.

Among the people who face the toughest job of recovery are the boatmen who farm part-time. Oystering

(Continued on Page 24)



HYDRAULIC LIFT on Swindell farm at Pantego empties grain truck; dryer and bins in left photo can handle 70,000 bushels of corn.

STOREKEEPER W. A. Cradle and Co-op Manager Bill Bulluck helped storm area survive disaster.

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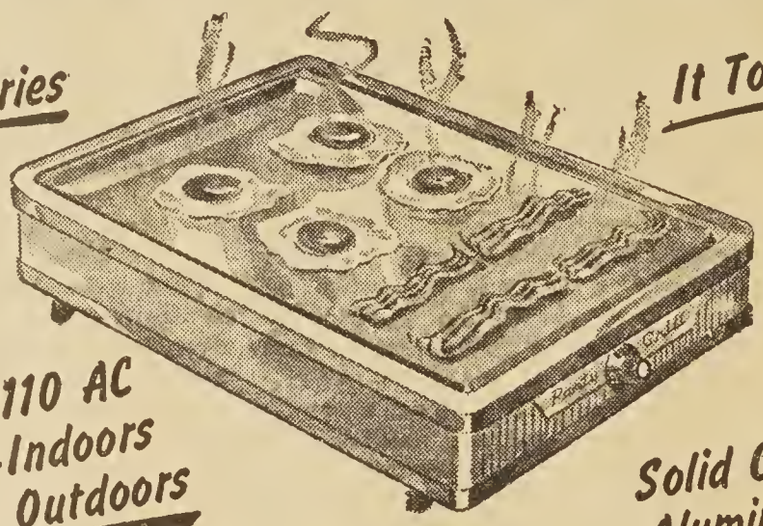

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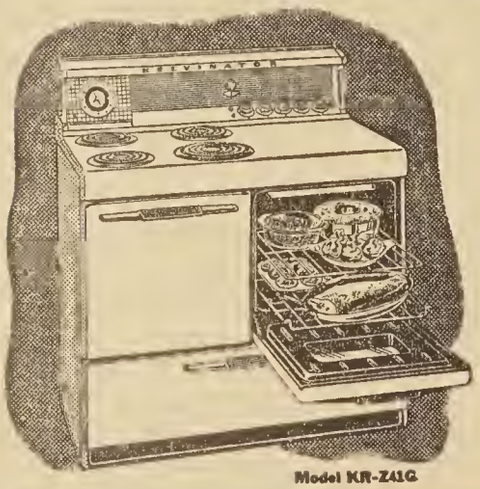

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Here are five of the eight pretty girls who seek title of Dairy Princess

PAT SIMONDS,
New Bern

JOAN LEE BENNETT,
Taylorsville

at the STATE FAIR

A BEVY of beauties from across North Carolina will come to Raleigh this month to vie for a brand-new beauty crown, to be worn by North Carolina's first "Dairy Princess." The crowning of the princess is one of the three featured highlights of the 1956 State Fair theme, "Dairying on Parade."

Eight of the state's loveliest rural lassies, each representing a different section of North Carolina, will compete for the state title on Wednesday of Fair week (October 16-20). The initial judging of the princesses will begin at a luncheon for the contestants Wednesday noon, and final eliminations, to be climaxed by the crowning itself, will be held in front of the grandstand on Wednesday evening at 7:15. The contest is sponsored by the dairy industries of North Carolina.

The North Carolina Dairy Princess crown will not be won by beauty alone. Contestants must undergo rigid eliminations in four categories: (1) friendliness, ability to meet people; (2) beauty, personality, poise, photogenic attraction; (3) health, natural attractiveness; and (4) public speaking ability. The first three categories will be judged at the Wednesday luncheon, and the contestants will compete in the oratory division on Wednesday evening.

The lucky winner of the Dairy Princess crown will take home a $200 scholarship, a trophy, and numerous gifts from various donors. The runner-up will receive a $75 cash award and a trophy and the remaining six contestants will receive smaller awards.

In addition to the crowning of the princess, the State Fair will continue its dairy theme with two other highlights: (1) 20-odd exhibits featuring every phase of the industry from the milk pail to the doorstep, and (2) dedication of the newest addition to standard State Fair buildings—a $40,000, fully-equipped combination milking parlor—dairy farm.

The new dairy barn, long recognized by Fair management and the public as an overdue addition to the Fairgrounds, was built by donations in the form of building materials, lighting equipment, etc., from dairy industries throughout the state. The entire milking and handling process can be viewed by fairgoers from the glass-encased front of the structure. Dairy manufacturing concerns will alternate in displaying the most modern dairy equipment.

Exhibitors at this year's State Fair will note two changes in the dairy and beef cattle and senior swine divisions of the competitions: For the first time this year, the senior swine competition will be thrown open to the world. The special guarantee given by the state to North Carolina exhibitors in the dairy and beef cattle division since the competitions became world-wide will be eliminated this year. Competitors in this division will be forced to compete with all contestants by the same regulations.

Other than these two changes, competition in the remaining exhibit categories remain unchanged this year. More than $65,000 in premiums will be awarded, and the Fair will also offer 25 per cent more than its standard listed premium to exhibits that have been deemed especially worthy by a qualified judge at any recognized local fair in North Carolina.

The Fair entertainment roster sparkles with nationally-famous talent: Dorothy Collins and Russell Arms of the Hit Parade will present the "Hit Parade Review" in the arena on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 8 p. m. Pat Boone, popular Arthur Godfrey bop singer, will "emcee" an all-star cast in "Midwestern Hayride" on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. in the arena.

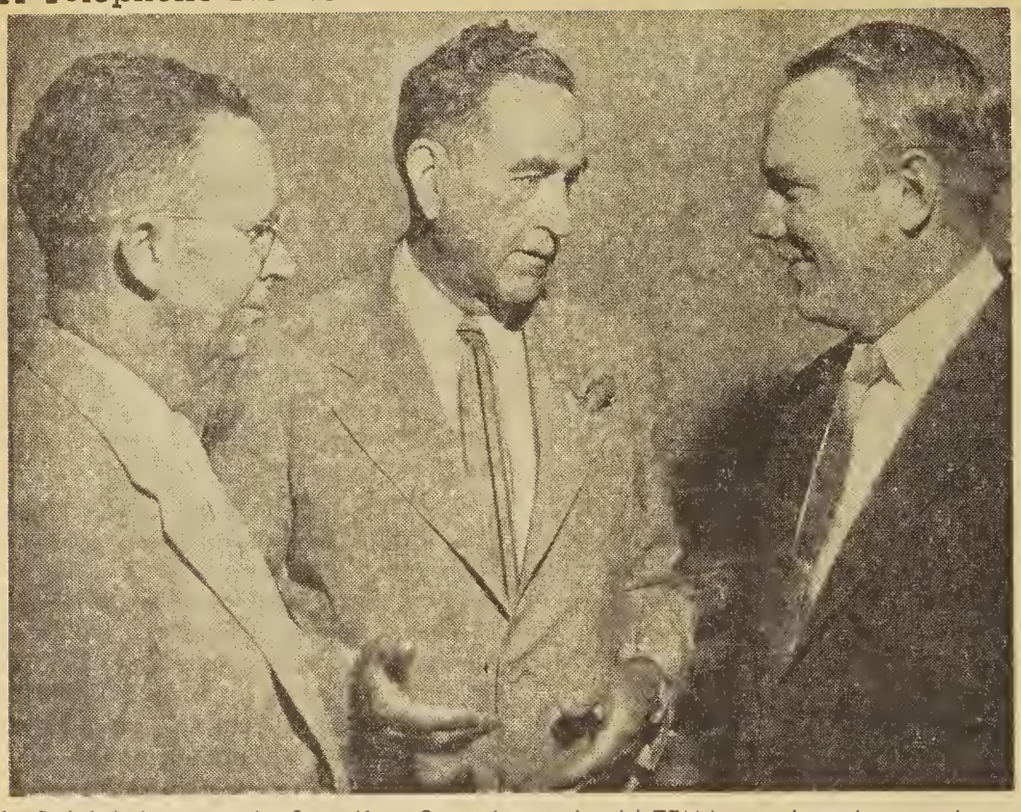
Ward Beam's International Auto Daredevils will give a grandstand performance at 2 p. m. on Wednesday of Fair week, which has been designated "Thrill Day." In addition, daily grandstand shows will feature such events as ostrich races, horse races, circus and hippodrome acts.

Fair visitors will again be offered the delightful entertainment of folk dance groups, folk games, and string music at the ninth annual State Fair Folk Festival, under the supervision of Bascom Lamar Lunsford. Daily programs will be given at 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. in front of the arena.

The ever-popular George Hamid troop will present its newest musical, "Stairway to the Stars," nightly at 7:45 in the grandstand; and the James E. Strates shows will again light the midway with entertainment for the old and young until midnight each Fair day.

Specially-designated days during Fair week are: Tuesday, "Wake County School Day" (school children to be admitted free on special tickets distributed through school superintendents); Wednesday, "Thrill Day"; Thursday, "Governor's Day" (free-for-all trot at 2 p. m. for the Governor's trophy); Friday, "Young North Carolinian's Day—4-H Club Day" (school children again admitted free on tickets from school superintendents); Saturday, "Automobile Race Day" (featuring foremost dirt track drivers in America, Indianapolis-type cars).

A Telephone Please



In Raleigh last month, Sen. Kerr Scott (center) told TEMA members he was having trouble getting a telephone, too. Sympathetic listeners are J. L. Shearon, Wake electric manager, and Bill Crisp, TEMA manager.

SPEAKERS AT MID-YEAR MEETING OF TEMA SEE

Threat to Electrics

Sensing a threat to rural electrification in recent rulings of the Utilities Commission, electric membership corporation directors voted last month to join forces with the telephone co-ops to consider corrective legislative action.

The move came on the heels of a series of commission rulings that undermine the foundation of the rural telephone program. In successive decisions, the commission ordered companies to invade the territory of the telephone cooperatives. After ordering Central Telephone Company in Asheboro to serve seven—but not all—residents in the Randolph Telephone co-op area, the Utilities Commission carved out parts of the territories of Wilkes and Surry Telephone Membership Corporations and ordered private companies to serve them.

The Randolph case has been appealed to the courts.

In making its rulings, the commission opined that telephone co-ops have no exclusive territory or right to be free of competition in any particular area.

Alarmed that this philosophy might be extended to rural electric co-ops, directors and managers who attended the mid-year meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association in Raleigh, September 18-20, authorized its legislative and rural telephone committees to form a liaison legislative committee with the rural telephone cooperative association.

An air of concern ran through the meeting as managers told of instances where utility companies are boldly ignoring the territorial integrity of the electric cooperatives. Coupled with the Utilities Commission ruling, which in effect denies the existence of telephone co-ops, and recent sell-out attempts in other states, you could conclude that the public may be in the greatest fight it's ever had to preserve low-cost electric service.

Two speakers at the TEMA meeting, Sen. Kerr Scott and Walter Fuller, who heads rural telephony for the State REA, dwelt on the Commission's rulings.

A conflict of authority between the Commission and the Rural Electrification Authority flared from the decisions, and Scott prodded Governor Hodges to take a hand in settling it.

Later in the week at his press conference, Hodges declined to instruct the Commission or REA. He said he felt the Commission acted under the law, and implied if the law were wrong it would be the job of the General Assembly to correct it.

Scott reminded his audience, at a banquet in the Sir Walter Hotel, that "there is no room for bickering when we remember that only 17 per cent of our farms have telephones and North Carolina is tied for 46th place among all states in the percentage of farms with telephone service."

The former "Farmer's Governor" decried the apathy of rural people in public matters that affect them. He said this lack of action had contributed to the public's loss of Hells Canyon.

Scott said he regarded the awarding of Hells Canyon development to Idaho Power Company as "a perfect example of a private power company simply wanting, and getting, the cream off the milk."

Walter Fuller had something to say about skimming the cream from the milk, too. "Time and again," he declared, "rural people have seen the telephone companies skim the cream by agreeing to serve just enough of an area to destroy the feasibility of a telephone cooperative."

He pointed out that the 1945 Legislature passed an act requiring that, prior to the organization of a telephone co-op, all of the information concerning the demands for service must be presented to the adjoining telephone companies, and they be given first opportunity to provide service.

However, the law does not require that companies either serve the entire area or leave it alone. As a consequence, they have picked off the profitable customers, and left the rest in isolation.

Rural people need the protection of a law that would require companies to serve the whole area under consideration or none at all, Fuller feels.

He pointed out that private companies are eligible to borrow from REA to provide rural telephone service, and "I can truly say that I have at all times encouraged the 45 companies of the state to avail themselves of this opportunity and to provide adequate service in the rural areas adjoining the areas they serve, and thus avoiding the necessity of a cooperative."

J. C. Jones, manager of the Davie EMC at Mocksville and president of TEMA, presided at the general sessions of the meeting.

ON THE RECORD

(Continued from Page 9)

ALEXANDER: "I would oppose legislation requiring the REA to depend upon private lending institutions to provide funds for its operation."

JONAS: "The answer to this question must necessarily be somewhat similar to the answer to No. 3. I do not think the government should be expected to provide money permanently at a rate which is less than the government itself has to pay for its money. This is particularly true with respect to expansion of facilities that directly compete for commercial business with commercial utilities."

DOUGLAS: "Yes."

5. So long as the present Kerr Dam marketing arrangement proves economically sound for the Government, will you support the annual budgetary authorizations necessary for the Interior Department to carry it out?

ALEXANDER: "Yes."

JONAS: " Yes.

DOUGLAS: "Yes."

6. Will you support Congressional budget authorizations each year sufficient to enable REA to continue to meet all the reasonable borrowing needs of the cooperative for extending service to new consumers and for improving system facilities to meet the increased demands for service of existing consumers?

ALEXANDER: "I have consistently supported legislation providing adequate loan funds for the REA."

JONAS: "I am not sure what you mean by 'Congressional budget authorization'. If I am returned to Congress, I plan to support, as I have in the past, reasonable requests for additional borrowing needs. I am of the opinion that ample funds have been provided during the two terms I have served in Congress and I have voted in favor of such appropriations. Of course the question always arises as to how much is 'reasonable,' and I think in any determination of how much to appropriate it is necessary to consider the entire budgetary situation facing the government. I think one of the greatest dangers to our domestic economy would be to return to a policy of deficit financing. I think the government should live within its means and, barring war or grave national emergency, should operate in the black. If this answer should be construed as representing an 'unfavorable' attitude toward REA, it would be an example of the objection voiced in my letter (See *Letters to the Editor* on Page 6) to 'grading' Congressmen without knowing all of the facts."

DOUGLAS: "I feel most kindly to REA and its mission, however this question projects a promise too far into the future."

Quote of the month

"I view them (rural electric co-ops) as purely local rural electric systems that are carrying out a community purpose in the highest traditions of our free enterprise system. As such they are performing a worthwhile and indispensable service.

—David A. Hamil,
REA Administrator

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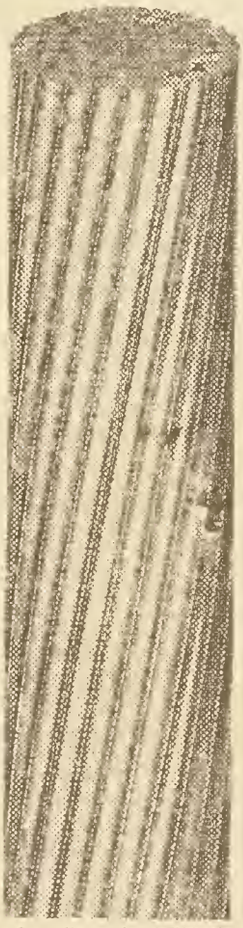

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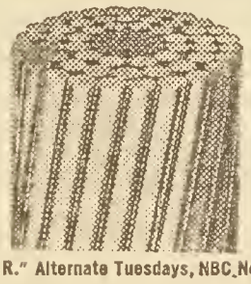

The Industry as a whole increased sales of ACSR last year about 7%.

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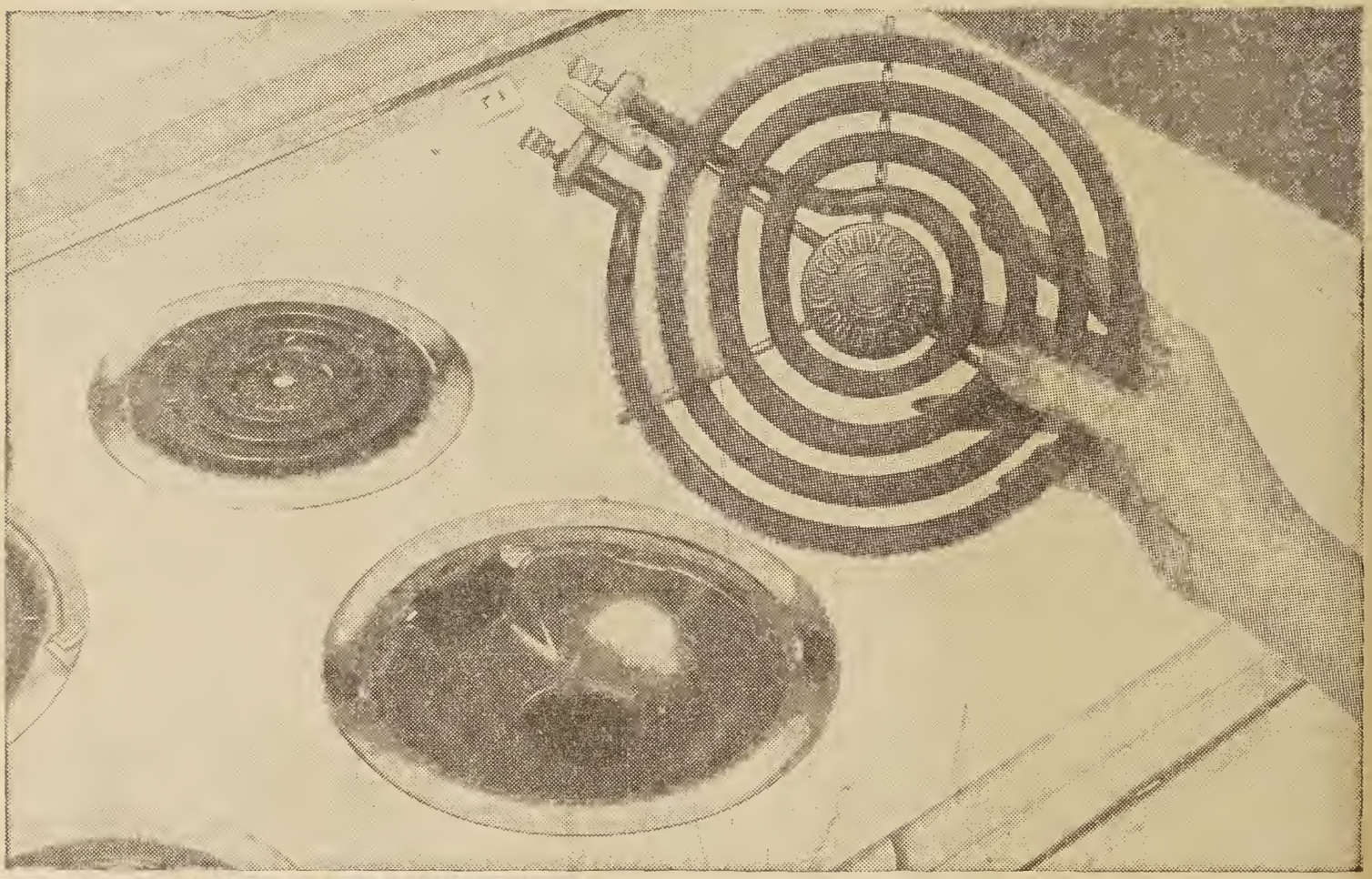

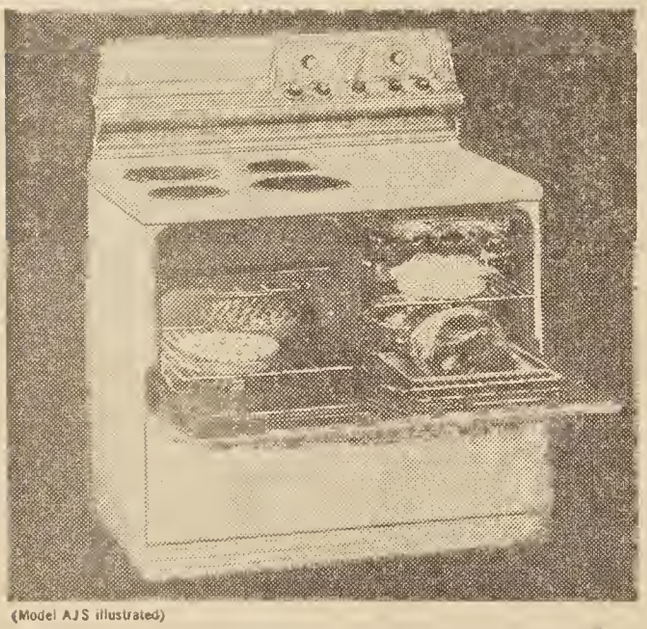

(Model AJS illustrated)

Search high and low. You won't find another electric range that's so easy to clean. Cooking units don't just lift up, or tilt out, but actually disconnect completely, just like a lamp cord, to make cleaning a breeze. Saves cleaning, saves time.

BAKES IN ANY RACK POSITION. Exclusive Miracle Seal on each oven shuts out disturbing air currents. Thick Fiberglas insulation keeps heat inside ovens.

Color-Glance rotary controls light to show five marked heat settings, give you 1001 heats in between. Super Corox heats instantly, gets red hot in 20 seconds. Five Confection Colors.

BUY NOW AND SAVE

See your dealer for big values in Westinghouse Electric Ranges

WATCH WESTINGHOUSE *WHERE* ***BIG*** *THINGS ARE HAPPENING FOR* ***YOU!***

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The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

A well-lighted study center like this . . . can help prevent weak eyes like these

Make Studying Eye-Easy

A letter from a Carolina homemaker last month requested help in planning the lighting for her daughter's study center. This lady, obviously a very wise mother, had just learned that her daughter's eyes were weak. To make sure that the child's precious eye-sight would be strained no further, the mother is insuring her proper lighting for work, for play, for rest.

This was the second instance in some few months that made us feel that our rural people should give more attention to their children's study spot—if they have one—and to see that they are properly equipped and properly lighted for study if they have not already done so.

The first instance of such a need occurred sometime ago when we visited a brand-new farm home. The kitchen gleamed with the latest in electric appliances and the fluorescent lights were placed strategically to ease the strain kitchen tasks might have on the homemaker's eyes. In the living room, the TV was arranged for best viewing possibilities, the right height lamps were placed beside reading chairs, and there was no unpleasant glare in the room.

But, alas, the dream of a completely illuminated home ended with the room shared by the family's school-age boys. The parents pointed with pride to the double-decker beds, the spacious, built-in cabinets and closets, and the built-in twin desks. This room, which would have appealed to the heart of any youngster, was dangerous to the boys who reigned over its domain. The entire room was lighted by a center ceiling fixture and that was that! The desks, which had been so conscientiously, but misguidedly planned, were situated where very little natural light hit them and the light from the ceiling could scarcely give them sufficien lumination. The desks were made o dark wood and the wood of the wal behind the desk was dark. No light colored blotter was present to hel minimize the difference between th darkness of the wood and the whitenes of the paper with which the boys woul work.

These parents were taking a terrifi chance with their children's vision.

Let's see what a correctly-lighte and equipped center should have:

The study center for your child ca be established almost anywhere yo have an available corner. Begin equi ping the center with a desk—or table light-colored wood with a dull finis is preferable for good "seeing." Hov ever, if you want to use a dark woo desk or table which is already avai able, a white or light-colored blott

will serve to eliminate reflections from a highly-polished surface and will, as we have already mentioned, minimize the contrast between the darkness of the desk top and the whiteness of reading and writing page.

Arranging the desk parallel with the wall increases the amount of light on the desk top *if* the wall is light in color. Otherwise, and especially when there is a "busy" pattern in wall paper, it is wiser to place the desk at right angles to the wall. If the desk must face a dark wall or patterned wallpaper, a large tack board in a light color can be mounted on the wall. Don't place a desk facing a window.

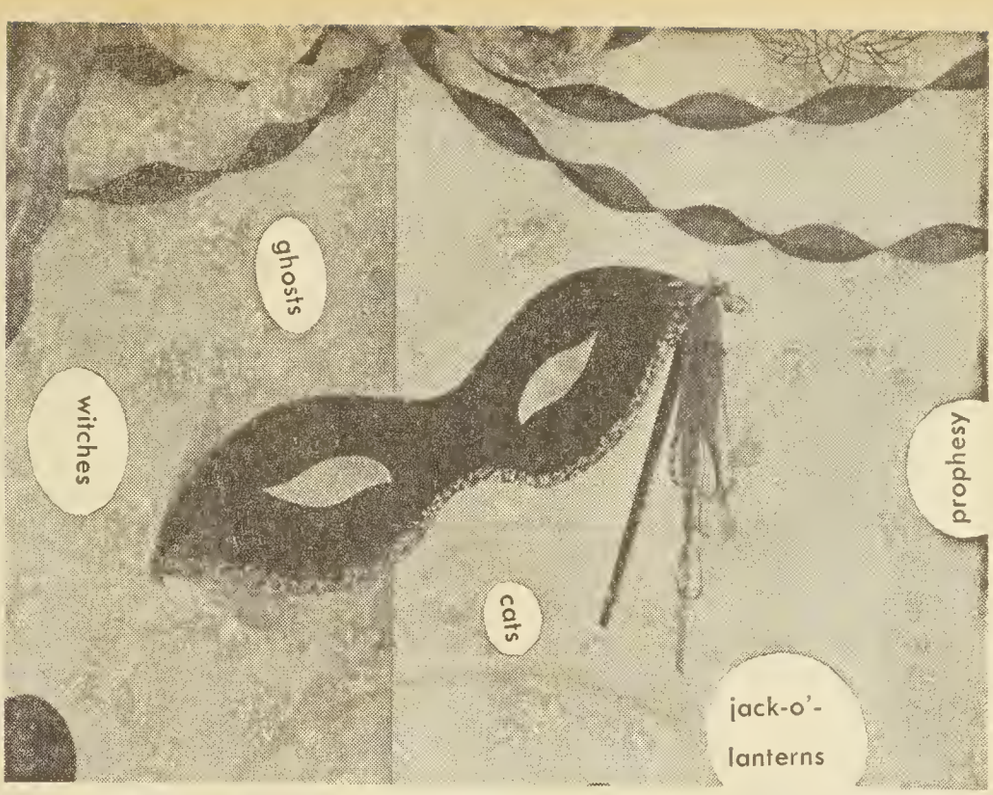
Be sure to use the right desk lamp in the right place. The lamp may be a table or wall model—or a pair of wall lamps—provided there is a glass or plastic reflector bowl under the shade. This type construction produces a combination of upward and downward light that reduces the eye-irritating difference in brightness between the desk top and the rest of the room. Downward illumination is "sifted" through the reflector bowl and becomes pleasant and glare-free.

THE HEIGHT OF the sturdy lamp is equally important. Too short a lamp gives such a meager spread of light that part of the desk is virtually "in the dark." With too tall a lamp, the bottom of the shade is likely to be far above eye level, and the undershade brightness will be uncomfortable. For a happy medium in height—and this goes for either table or wall lamp—the distance from the top of the desk to the bottom of the shade should be about 15 inches.

An open-top, light-lined shade is recommended. The open-top permits upward illumination into the room. A light lining increases the amount of reflected downward light by as much as 50 per cent.

To get the full money's worth of light from a well-chosen lamp, it should be placed on the side of the desk opposite the writing hand. Otherwise, shadows from pencil and the writing hand rob the eyes of some of the light they need to see by, and dark, moving shadows on the writing pages are distracting. A 150-watt bulb provides the right amount of light.

These are just a few simple and economical tips that can be applied in any home. And if you have any problems peculiar to your own home in establishing such a center, we'd be delighted to help you with them.



Mask pattern can be ordered from the Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh

HALLOWEEN

HALLOWEEN, THE NIGHT OF ghostly merriment and mad revelry, has been celebrated in some form and for some particular reason since the dawn of history.

The pagan Halloween was a combination sad and joyful celebration: sadness for the end of summer and grief for the decline of the sun's glory, yet a thanksgiving for its ripening of the grain—a time of homage to Pomona, the pagan goddess of the grain.

The Celtic "summer's end" was a time when spirits (mostly evil!) roamed the earth; the Teutonic May Eve meeting of witches brought hags and their attendant beasts to help celebrate the night of October 31; and All Saints' and All Souls' Days coming at the same time of the year (November 1) contributed the idea of the return of the dead to the occasion.

Whether we realize it or not, today's Halloween celebration in this country—a time for fun with no religious intent over-lapping from the past—perpetuates a great many of the customs and traditions of even the very earliest Halloween celebration.

The pranksters on the ghostly, gray and grizzly night of Halloween are merely perpetuating the custom of May Eve, an eighth century evening of freedom and unrestrain. So—think twice before you wonder "what the younger generation is coming to," when that particular generation carries your porch furniture to the lawn on Halloween. Blame their frolics on the fellows who started it some 10 centuries ago!

Witches, cats, bats and owls remain as symbols of the early element of magic and prophecy found in the celebration. The candle shining through the ugly features of a jack-o'-lantern frighten from the homes the spirits roaming the earth on this night of sorcery.

Even the time-weathered Halloween colors of orange and black have origins in the dim, dark beginnings of the holiday: The orange (or deep yellow) is the color of most ripe grain and fruit; black stands for black magic and demoniac influence. Ghosts and skulls and cross-bones—the symbols of the dead—usher in the day of the dead, All Souls' Day.

Even the games of romantic fortune played at most Halloween parties come to us from the British Isles, where it was believed that All Hallow's Eve is a fine time for prophecy; and the modern maid at a harvest festival still lets the thrill of magic overrule her common sense for just a few minutes while she plays a game of chance to find the name of her intended.

9303. Versatile princess jumper and blouse for the teenager. Note "grown-up" empire lines, nipped-in waist. Tennage Sizes 10-16. Size 12 jumper takes 4-7/8 yards 35-inch nap; blouse, 1-3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

9209. Smart new style for the half-sizer. Note new squared armholes, pockets for neat detail. A printed pattern in half sizes 14-1/2—24-1/2. Size 16-1/2 takes 3-3/4 yards 39-inch fabric; 1/2 yard contrast.

4526. Sew in time for Santa! What could delight her more than a complete wardrobe for dolly? Party dress, school dress, jumper, blouse, coat, pixie hat, nightie, robe, slip, panties. Doll Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 inches

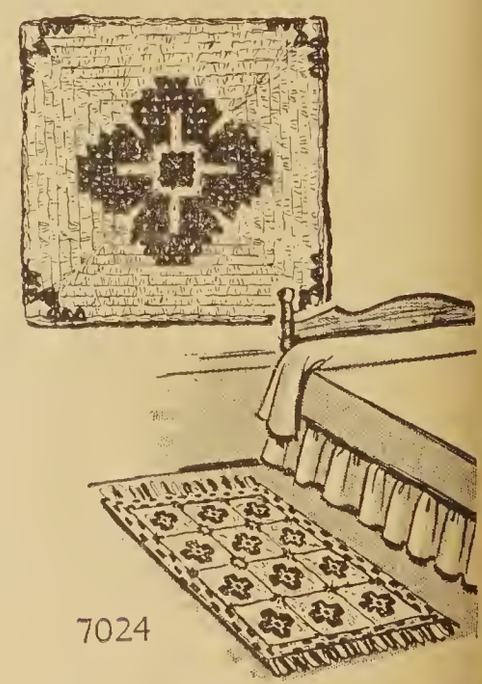
9022. Classic step-in with pretty curving yoke and pockets. Sew it in faille, rayon, winter cotton. Misses' Size 12-20; 30-42. Sizes 16 takes 3-3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

9066. Half-sizers, three ways to wear this wonderful style—as an apron for clean-up time, a smart sports jerkin, or as beachcoat, come summer. Half Sizes 14-1/2—24-1/2. Size 16-1/2 takes 2-1/8 yards 35-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern (above) to: Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Fall-Winter fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

The Sewing Room

7122. A big beautiful 32-inch doll hangs on wall or door. Hides laundry inside her skirt, holds shoes in her pockets. Embroidery transfer, pattern, directions for "laundry-shoe-bag" doll.



7024. Crochet a lovely rug for your home by joining colorful squares. Add a smart checked border, fringe trim. Directions for color-crochet squares, 8-inches in rug cotton.

Fancy Frozen Foods

NOW THAT THE leaves are beginning to turn, the evenings lengthening, and the air cooling, you can really begin to reap the benefits of the work involved in freezing those garden-fresh vegetables the past summer.

And those vegetables can be presented in many forms to your family—you can thaw them, boil them, and put them on the table as is—or, with a little dash of imagination, you can transform any garden-variety vegetable into an exotic dish to tempt even the "pickiest" eater in your brood.

Almost any vegetable, no matter how good it is to start with, improves by cooking in bouillon, broth or stock, rather than in water. Another taste trick of frozen food experts is to season mixed vegetables with a pinch of marjoram, thyme or savory.

Topping buttered asparagus with grated Parmesan cheese is highly recommended, too. Another variation is to cut carrots in thin strips, cook and combine them with hot buttered asparagus.

The ways to vary beans are almost endless. Here are a few ideas:

(1) Simmer a package of green beans with one-quarter chopped onion and celery. (2) Rub pan with garlic before cooking frozen beans. Season lightly before serving. (3) Just before serving, top seasoned green beans with one-third cup finely chopped apple mixed with one-half teaspoon brown sugar. (4) Brown one-half cup of chopped mushrooms lightly in butter or margarine. Sprinkle over cooked green beans. (5) Add one chopped pimiento to seasoned lima beans. (6) Pour a nippy cheese sauce over seasoned wax beans.

Hardly anyone feels neutral about Brussels Sprouts. Either you take to them like an Englishman or you don't like them at all. However, here is a suggestions that can win converts to the Brussels Sprout cause: Season Brussels Sprouts with two tablespoons of melted butter and one teaspoon of bottled meat sauce.

Over The Lines

with Becky

Tinted light bulbs and school lunches —

THE SIMPLE TWIST of the wrist it takes to screw a light bulb into a light socket can be the wave of a magic wand that turns a small room into a large one, creates an atmosphere for a special occasion or season, warms cool colors in a room or drains the heat from those colors that are too warm. The secret of this magic? The new pastel tinted light bulbs which were recently put on the market. The bulbs come in three delightful tints: aqua, candlelight, and pink. Noted interior decorators tell us that the color combinations which predominate in today's home all respond to one or another of these three pastel shades.

EACH BULB HAS its special purpose, too: *aqua* bulbs accentuate and refresh cool color schemes, makes small areas appear larger; *pink* bulbs create a soft effect and will temper the effects of cool colors; *candlelight* (pale yellow) bulbs have a softening effect (even softer thank pink) in rooms with warm colors and produce a warm, pleasant mood.

• • •

FREEZING SANDWICHES FOR your youngsters' lunches in advance can save you many a hectic morning . . . and insure your children more interesting lunches from day to day. Certainly, it's far easier to plan more palatable and nutritious sandwiches when preparing them in the middle of the afternoon than it is when tackling them in the mornings, between breakfast making, shoe tieing, book finding, and hair brushings. If you wrap sandwiches well in freezer paper, they will hold at zero degrees for two weeks.

Free Pattern Service

This baby ensemble of hat, bootees and jacket can be crocheted jiffy quick. Little cuffs and trims are all of single crochet, while the main pattern is done in a joint half double crochet stitch. Pattern leaflets are free on request to *Rebekah Rivers, The Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.* Send one SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED envelope for each pattern requested.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

$350 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO, all ages, if used for advertising. May also qualify for FREE CAMERA. Send photo for approval. Returned two weeks. ADVERTISERS, 6000-CNW Sunset, Los Angeles 28, California.

EARN $40 WEEKLY sewing Babywear! No house selling! Rush stamped addressed envelope. Babywear, Warsaw, Indiana.

EMBROIDER STAMPED LINENS. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. Dept. 103, MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

NEED FUNDS? Make BIG PROFITS easily . . . selling useful kitchen necessities, gifts, cards. Complete credit of organizations! FREE Catalog. (Approval samples sent, if requested) Beb Moneymakers, NC-1, Oneonta, New York.

SEW BABY SHOES at home. No canvassing. $40 weekly possible. Write: Tiny-Tot, Gallipolis 72, Ohio.

NYLON STOCKINGS—Seconds. Ideal for work at home. Beautiful shades. $3.50 per dozen. Order COD, pay postman on delivery. All Sheer Hosiery Mills, 1249 Griswold, Detroit, Michigan.

SEW APRONS AT HOME. No charge for materials to supply stores. In our second successful year. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana

WONDERFUL XMAS GIFT: New, Miracle FOAM-O-CEL sponge "foams" away dirt, grease and grime from rugs, upholstery in minutes—at cost of pennies. Dip in water, wipe clean, that's all. Long-lasting. Contains MOTH-X-PEL for added protection. No muss or odor. ONLY $1. ORDER SEVERAL, FOAM-O-CEL 106 Commerical Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

● FOR SALE

NEW BUNGALOW, city conveniences, three acres good soil. Grow any kind of vegetable. Two wells. Seven miles from town. E. Morgan, Rt. 2, Box 289A, Mt. Olive, N. C.

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY. Lists all sales. Buy jeeps, tractors, etc. direct from government. Next 4 issues $1.00. Government Surplus. Paxton, Illinois.

● AGENTS, OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE UP TO $100 weekly collecting certain names for us. Write, LEEWAY, Mountain View—CFS2, Oklahoma.

RAISE MINK. We'll teach you free. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

● PATENTS, INVENTIONS

INVENTION RECORD and Patent Information Booklet free on request, Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, c/o Evergreen Farm, 12500 Meadowood Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland.

● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete Information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

● POULTRY

WHY PAY MORE. AAA HEAVY BREED COCKERELS $6.95 per 100 (Positively No Leghorns) COD. AAA Heavy Breed all one breed our choice guaranteed Straight Run $9.95 per 100. AAAA New Hampshire Reds. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Rock Crosses your choice of heavy breed straight run $11.95 per 100. AAAA Heavy Breed Pullets $17.95 per 100. S. C. White Leghorns (Large English Type) Creighton Strain Pullets $25.95—100. White Leghorn straight run $11.95—100. 100% Bloodtested. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prompt COD shipment RUBY BABY CHICKS. Dept. NCRA-4, Norfolk, Virginia. (Phone Madison 2-9040.)

SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING! Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proved by our own Imperial Mating White Leghorn random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. Trail's End balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Your faith in them will be rewarded with many dollars extra profit. Imperial Leghorns, New Super Hampshire Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature. Live and let live prices. Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Virginia.

POEMS WANTED FOR NEW SONGS. Send poems for free examination. Immediate consideration. SONGCRAFTERS, Lyric Dept., 2724 Arcade Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

THE CAROLINA FARMER
REACHES 123,000
NORTH CAROLINA
FARMERS EACH MONTH

AFTER THE STORM

(Continued from Page 11)

has been almost ruined, and fishing severely depressed. Nature will determine when and if the sea becomes productive again.

To a lesser extent, the same applies to the land. A. D. Stuart, extension agronomist at State College, says there's no formula for determining when the soil will be rid of its burden of salt. Farmers must continue to take soil tests and rely on the advice of the Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture for planting recommendations. The forces of nature can work for the farmer, and the farmers themselves have exhibited a determination to help nature out, he observes.

"It's to the everlasting credit of these people that they salvaged something last year," Stuart declares. They went to work in the face of the most discouraging conditions and got some corn out of the field. In many instances, this enabled them to save their stock, and it also gave them hope for the future.

The people along the co-op lines aren't offering any thanks for their troubles, but there's no denying that the storms blew a little good into Blackbeard's old haunts. People say they've never seen such neighborliness in all their lives; you find friends where you didn't know they existed. Church attendance the past two years has been noticeably better than before, and creditors seem downright human.

You can ride with Bill Bulluck the narrow road from Swanquarter to Plymouth, and you meet plenty of farmers down on their luck, but you have to hunt for a beaten man.

Don't Delay, Seed Small Grain Early

A North Carolina farmer who puts off seeding grain often finds this one bad practice costs him the profit from his crop.

This is the opinion of Extension Specialist George E. Spain at State College.

In the Coastal Plain, plant wheat between October 25 and November 10, and oats and barley between October 10-30. In the Piedmont, plant wheat between October 10-30 and oats and barley between October 1-25. In the mountains, plant wheat between September 20 and October 10 and oats and barley between September 20 and October 10 also.

ATTENTION

In a few days the farmer went back to the mule barn.

"You lied to me," he told the dealer. "I warmed the oats for that mule. I massaged him with a comb. I bedded him down at night. Yet he won't do a lick of work."

"Let me go out and have a look at him," said the dealer.

They went to the farm. The mule was standing there hitched to a plow. He wouldn't budge. The dealer picked up a two by four and broke it over the mule's head.

"Now try him," the dealer said.

"Giddap," the farmer said and the mule leaned into the harness and started off.

"I don't understand it," the farmer said. "I thought you said you had to treat him gentle."

"You do," the dealer replied. "But first you have to get his attention."

* * *

GUEST

Hotel Guest (phoning at late hour): "Is this the desk clerk?"

Ill-humored clerk: "Well, what's eating you now?"

Guest: "That's what I'd like to know."

"Did you have to beat up the line foreman's son?"

Hale!

The efficiency expert died and they were giving him a fancy funeral.

Six pallbearers were carrying the casket out of the church when suddenly the lid popped open and the efficiency expert sat bolt upright and shouted, "If you'd put this thing on wheels, you could lay off four men."

LOOPHOLE

A social worker, visiting a penitentiary, was impressed by the earnestness and religiousness of a certain prisoner, and asked the man the circumstances of his conviction.

"They said I took a watch," the prisoner answered, "but I put up a hard fight. I had a good lawyer; he set up an alibi with ten witnesses, and made a powerful appeal to the jury—but it wasn't any use; I landed in the pen anyway."

"Well," said the visitor, " I can't see why you weren't acquitted after such a strong defense."

"There was just one weak spot," the prisoner admitted. "They found the watch in my pocket."

* * *

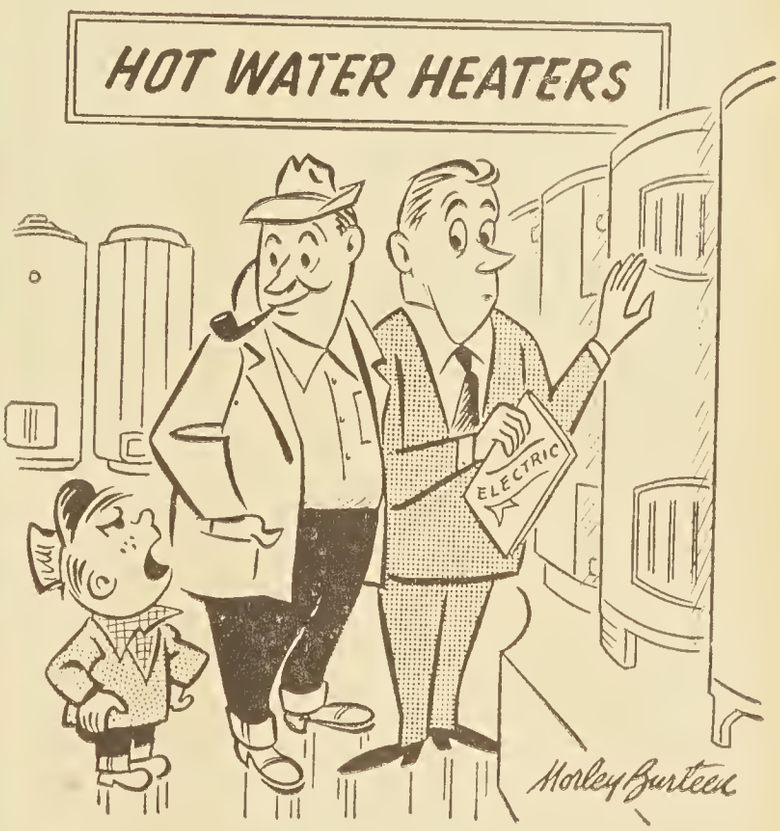
MYSTERY

It was the last day of grammar school and students were saying goodbye for the summer vacation season. As some of the little girls went up to say their farewells to the pretty teacher, they were crying, to the complete surprise of the little boys in the classroom.

One youngster watched the touching scene for a few moments and then commented to a companion:

"You know, I'm ten years old, and I don't yet understand women!"

"And I used to think feeding the cows was a chore!"



"Oh, no! What we need is something to heat *cold* water!"

In Fairness to Voters

On page 6 we present to our readers a letter to the editor from Charles R. Jonas of the 10th Congressional District. We hope this letter will enliven what might have been dull reading here—since we've said most of these things before.

We agree that an incumbent has the right to be judged by the voters on his *over-all* record. We also think the voters are entitled to know what that over-all record is. This magazine has always sought to give its readers a fair and accurate report on the *rural electrification* aspect of that record. In so doing we do not even suggest that our readers use this to write judgment on *all* the issues.

Mr. Jonas objects to our evaluating only the "record" votes. Those are the only ones we know about. Often, however, they are a good indication of what a congressman does with his non-record votes.

THE CONGRESSMAN ALSO challenges the right of Tarheel Electric and our national cooperative association to evaluate his voting record on this program. We know of no groups better qualified; they are made up of the grass roots directors and managers who guide the program on the local level.

Finally, Mr. Jonas says he has no "opportunity to explain his position."

we remind you that every member of our congressional delegation was fully informed, in advance of his voting, about the position of our cooperatives in connection with every legislative measure reported on page 9.

Also, through letters to the editor, all of our congressmen may, as did Mr. Jonas in this issue, express their positions on these matters. We ask only that letters be kept within a reasonable length.

We never have and we never shall endorse or oppose any political candidate for office. But we always have and we always shall give our readers the benefit of the candidates' platforms and voting records on this particular program. And we shall continue to do this in the fair and impartial manner which is the firm policy of this magazine and its publisher, Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

The nation's commercial power companies are currently running another series of slick, expensive ads aimed at undermining such Federal power projects as TVA and Buggs Island. Also, without having the courage to call them by name, these ads make indirect attacks on rural electric cooperatives.

These ads follow a pattern as to both timing and content. They are always run in the months just preceding elections, and they are run again whenever Congress is considering rural electric or federal power legislation. Their theme is constant: These two programs are invariably attacked as "socialistic" and as being subsidized through taxes.

We'll ignore the old and hollow charge of "socialist" this time. But we recently ran across some interesting data concerning the old hue and cry over taxes. This information shows that the power companies are receiving tax subsidies that run into billions—yes, billions—of dollars. Here's how the self-labelled "business-manager, tax-paying" power companies manage to get this rake-off:

During the Korean War, Congress, in order to encourage industrial expansion to meet war needs, established a policy of letting industries subtract from their revenues, during the first five years, depreciation on large amounts of plant investments which would ordinarily take over 30 years to be written off. The effect of this income tax gimmick was to give industry an interest-free loan in the amount of the taxes they *don't* pay during that first five years—for a period of 30-plus years.

This policy still continues, though the Korean War ended four years ago. In North Carolina, for instance, Carolina Power & Light Company has already received rapid tax write-offs in the amount of $48,695,755. This has had the effect of giving the company an interest-free loan of $21,523,524 for a period of 33⅓ years.

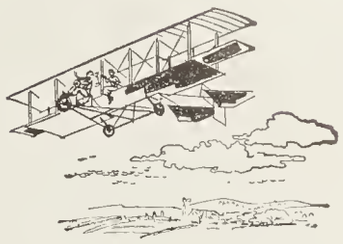
Add and compound the 6% interest which this loan, at the very least, is worth to the company and it amounts to a total tax subsidy of some $73,000,000 in 33⅓ years.

The subsidy for the nation's power companies as a whole already amounts to nearly five billion dollars—far more money than has been loaned to the nation's electric cooperatives since their beginning over 20 years ago.

Yet, these are the same utilities who use rate-payers' money to buy ads and label other institutions as tax-subsidized. One of these days the people—and then Congress—will wake up to this hypocritic practice.

It's actually easy to save—when you buy Series E Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. Once you've signed up at your pay office, your saving is done *for you*. The Bonds you receive pay good interest—3% a year, compounded half-yearly when held to maturity. And the longer you hold them, the better your return. Even after maturity, they go on earning 10 years more. So hold on to your Bonds! Join Payroll Savings today—or buy Bonds where you bank.

The bride wore goggle



On October 26, 1912, an ungainly biplane swooped into a Michigan pasture like an overfed duck and promptly nosed over on its back. Its contents proved to be a teen-age couple who got married as soon as they regained consciousness.

This was the world's first aerial elopement.

Art Smith, the groom, happened to have one of the country's few flying machines because he had built it, with his own hands, at age 15. And his parents had mortgaged their home to finance him. Their pride helped carry him through years of failure to soaring success as a famous early stunt flyer.

But he didn't remain a barnstormer long. In 1917 his pioneering skill was needed to train our World War I pilots. Then came America's first air-mail service. And again, Art helped break the way—though it eventually cost him his life.

As American as Tom Swift, Art Smith was the farseeing and confident son of a country that has always produced far more than her share of sure-footed visionaries. That's a good thing to know, especially if you've been putting some money into this country's Savings Bonds.

U. S. Savings Bonds aren't backed by gold or silver alone. They are backed by the character and abilities of 165 million Americans. That's why they're one of the world's greatest investments. Buy them regularly—and hold on to them!

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